

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

It would be a hopeful sign to see the office-bunter go on a strike.

Mr. Beecher said the other day that the democratic party "is a double-edged saw." A little over a year ago Mr. Beecher was throwing up his hat and shouting for this "double-edged saw."

Mr. Alden says that his only indisposition is a throat affection which prevents him from talking. If that kind of an affection could get into congress it would be a good thing for congress.

The Galveston News, a Texas democratic paper, asks this question: "What has the democratic party done during the past year to win the confidence of the country?" It is a pretty late spring to ask such a hard question as that. Besides that, the News ought not to drive its party in such a close corner.

The firm of Gossage & Co., of Chicago, a dry goods firm well known throughout the northwest, have voluntarily and without any request from any one, reduced the hours of service of all their employees from ten to eight hours, the change to take effect on the first of May. The firm have been successful in business and have been impressed with the duty of making this change. This shows an interest in the welfare of their employees that is worthy of emulation by all mercantile firms in large cities.

The Chicago Journal makes a correction of a false report which has a wide currency in the east, in regard to San Jones and Sam Small each receiving \$3,000 for their four weeks' work in Chicago. The Journal says: The statement lacks authenticity. They received many private donations, some of which were doubtless munificent, and the amount of which is unknown, but the public subscription to pay them both amounted to \$1,600 or \$800 each, netting them \$200 a week for their services. The receipts of Henry Ward Beecher's single lecture last Saturday night in this city were \$1,000, or about the same sum that was paid to the two Sams for their month's revival work.

Whenever the administration runs counter to a land grab or subsidy grab, it tends to a kind of democratic tendency. Congressmen and senators are constantly making a nomination for office without the consent of the congressmen of the locality, it makes a spoils seeking democratic congressman, and whenever it listens to the advice of the congressmen of the locality, it appoints one of its household men with no fitness at all for the office. Then, if this is not enough to deter the administration from attempting to give the people a show of public service, the people themselves are constantly gorged with the selfish clamor of congressmen, and they join in complaints against the administration.—Madison Democrat.

Let the choir sing. Beautiful day of reform; and with the democrats please join in the chorus. We're glad we ever saw the day when Cleveland got the presidency.

The annual report of the directors of the Atchafalaya, Tupper and Santa Fe railroad company for 1885, issued Friday gives the following information: Gross earnings, \$7,303,089; total interest, dividends, and other fixed charges, including \$290,225 for sinking funds, \$6,353,905. The surplus, which has been added to income account, \$504,184. This surplus is after deducting \$303,500 interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds of the Santa Fe railway company limited, which until this year has not been charged to the income account of the Atchafalaya company. It also after deducting \$199,525 for the sinking funds paid in 1885, and does not include the profits of the Atchafalaya land grant department, which for the year, amounted to \$1,003,847, or the cost of \$1,872,483; tons of freight carried on mile, 377,743,550; number of passengers carried one mile, 140,999,427. A summary made up for the general information of the stockholders, without regard to the particular disposition of the various items in the account books of the company, shows that including the profits from the main lines, land sales, etc., the general results of the year show a net surplus for 1885 of \$1,841,521.

Some significant comparisons have been printed by the Evening Wisconsin, which show how greatly expanding has been the iron industry of the United States during the past few years, and what a telling effect it has had on the on the iron industry of Great Britain: "Last year Great Britain used 5,748,807 tons of pig iron—a decrease of 16.3 per cent since 1882. Last year she exported only 501,100 tons of pig iron—a decrease since 1882 of 45.4 per cent. Last year Great Britain manufactured 671,383 tons of Bessemer steel; in 1882 the product was 1,235,785 tons—a decrease of 45.6 per cent in 3 years.

"The manufacture of pig iron in the United States (and of Bessemer steel in corresponding ratio) was, during the seven years from 1876 to 1882 inclusive, as follows: In 1876, 2,003,236 tons; 1877, 2,314,585 tons; 1878, 2,577,351; 1879, 3,070,875; 1880, 4,283,414; 1881, 4,611,564; and 1882, 6,178,123 tons."

A great lesson can be drawn from these comparisons, and yet Mr. Morrison and a few of his democratic free-trade friends in congress do not seem to take heed. If it had not been for the protective tariff which Morrison calls robbery and seeks to cripple, there would be no such comparisons as the foregoing to mark the progress of the iron industry of the United States.

Here is a pretty good story about a woman, which shows that in a certain time the gentler sex are as strong as the average strong man. Widow Gray keeps a bakery and cake shop on Hudson

street, New York city. She employs twelve non-union bakers, to whom she sends wages as the guild bakers demand. But because her men are not of the guild, that organization has boycotted her. They employ twelve men to patrol the sidewalk in front of her store, bulldoze her customers, abuse her through the distribution of printed circulars among passers-by, and keep a wagon to follow up her delivery cart and try to ruin her business at her customers' doors. Mrs. Gray stands her ground well, and proposes to fight it out on that line if it takes all summer. But a few days ago the public became interested in her case, and many who thought the boycotting scheme cruel and unjust, decided to take her part. Immediately her business began to increase. The public was very generous to her. Her non-union bakers remained with her and were kept busy day and night. Persons who had means would buy of her liberally and she gave bread to the poor. One man bought fifty dollars worth of bread and cakes at one time and ordered it distributed among the poor people. The widow says if business keeps on in this fashion under the boycotting scheme she will be able to retire with a snug little fortune in the course of the year.

This is truly an age of cyclones. They are not only becoming more frequent but formerly, but in their course we find a gloomy picture of death and suffering. Among the more notable cyclones which have occurred in the northwest are the following: In July, 1859, the village of Viroqua was struck by a cyclone which carried away houses, up rooted trees, and injured many persons, but did not kill any one. On the 23d of March, 1878, a large number of buildings in Hazel Green in Grant county, were destroyed, and a dozen lives were lost and many more injured. In this cyclone Dr. Kitt's span of horses and buggy were lifted into the air about 300 feet and carried half a mile when they were dashed to the ground. On the 10th and 11th of June, 1881 cyclones swept over Fairbault, Blue Earth and Nicollet counties, Minnesota, and Polk and Audubon counties, Iowa, killing or maiming between twenty and thirty people. On the 15th of the same month a cyclone laid in ruins the village of New Elm, in the same state where 300 buildings were demolished, 13 persons killed, and 30 injured. The same storm killed 12 persons at West Newton and Wellington, and destroying tens of thousands of dollars worth of property. The great cyclone at Grinnell, Iowa, occurred July 18, 1882, when 41 persons were killed, 100 injured, and property to the amount of \$250,000 was destroyed. The cyclone at Racine took place May 8, 1883. Nine persons were killed, 15 severely injured, 90 slightly injured, and the loss in property amounted to \$100,000. On July 21 another storm raged over Dodge and Olmsted counties in Dakota, in which 10 lives were lost and a number of persons injured. The terrible cyclone of August 22, 1883, visited Rochester, Minnesota, and killed 36 persons, injuring 80 others, and occasioning a loss of property valued at \$300,000. Last year the air was full of cyclones, but in the aggregate not more than 20 lives were lost, but the damage to property went up to nearly one million in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. It is worthy of note that all these cyclones occurred in the afternoon, and between the hours of three and six o'clock.

A correspondent desires to know the origin of the boycotting system which is carried on to a large extent in some cities by the Knights of Labor. It is of Irish origin, and is simply this: Captain Boycott was an Irishman, and five or six years ago his political opinions were obnoxious to his neighbors—he being an Orangeman—and they resolved upon a system of non-intercourse with him. Nobody would buy from and sell to him. Laborers refused to dig his potatoes or harvest his grain. Storekeepers dare not so much as sell to him the food necessary for the support of himself and family. His fields remained unharvested and unworked for, life thereabouts became to him impossible, and he soon found his departure a necessity. The new and peculiar treatment he received was deemed, by those who administered it, so pronounced a success that they called it by his name, and now the use of the word "boycotting" is co-extensive with the language. The thing it represents has since then been turned to many uses, until lately it has reached the strange delusion in Ireland, that the people of whole parishes have refused to attend churches in which boycotted individuals have chosen to worship God. The principle is a bad one as it tends to pull down trades and professions and destroy the business that supports a man and his family.

The best answer to the boycotting scheme that has yet been made is that by the farmers of Texas who met in a convention the other day and unanimously adopted the following resolutions: Whereas, The idea prevails in this section of country that there is a concert of action between the two orders [the Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor]; Resolved, That we denounce boycotting as detrimental to the financial, moral and political interests of all classes; that we declare our plans and purposes are as distinct from those of the Knights of Labor as light from darkness. Resolved, That we deem the state of affairs in our country in a deplorable condition; Resolved, That while it is the privilege of all men to organize for their mutual benefit and protection, with the intent to elevate themselves morally, financially and socially, yet we believe acts of violence, as shown by the Knights of Labor in the present strike, detrimental to their own interest and to the interest of the people at large, and must eventually bring about a state of affairs worse than they seek to remedy. Resolved, That we do not believe in boycotting, believing it to be an unjust

weapon. Our aim is to act with justice, honor and dignity to all.

Resolved, That it is our aim or purpose to pull down any trade or profession, but strive for the upbuilding of all.

McKEIGHAN'S SCHEME

RESULTS IN THE INDIGNMENT OF IRONS AND COUGHLIN.

Charged with Tapping Hoxie's Private Wire—A Street Car Striked By Throwing Something Big—Recent Remarks of Powderly and Gould—The Enterprising Schoolboy Again.

St. Louis, April 17.—The grand jury Friday returned its indictment against Martin Hoxie and A. C. Coughlin, members of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, charged with a conspiracy to defraud, and S. M. Nichols, a telegraph operator, on charges of tampering with telegraph wires. The indictments are the result of the famous conspiracy case in which Coughlin, Nichols and Hoxie were charged with a conspiracy to defraud the Missouri Union of telegraph wires. It appears that McKelighan went before the grand jury and made a statement to the effect that he was introduced to Hoxie and Coughlin by a man named Jackson, and that Hoxie was the person who introduced him to Nichols. McKelighan agreed to work up the scheme and then placed the matter before Manager Brown, of the Western Union. Brown, in his capacity as a telegraph operator, was charged with the duty of connecting the wires of the Missouri Union with those of the Missouri Pacific, and McKelighan, city prosecuting attorney, the result of which was that the matter was put in the hands of the grand jury. McKelighan was charged with the duty of connecting the wires of the Missouri Union with those of the Missouri Pacific, and McKelighan, city prosecuting attorney, the result of which was that the matter was put in the hands of the grand jury.

GOULD-POWDERLY CONFERENCE

Published in Full—Remarks from the Two Chiefs.

New York, April 17.—Mr. Gould has published the stenographic notes of his conference of Tuesday, March 30, between the executive committee of the Knights and the Missouri Pacific officials. The notes are nothing to the facts except a quantity of discussion at cross-purposes before the final telegrams were sent and received resulting in the dispatch from Hoxie offering arbitration with a "committee of active employees," which was accepted by the Knights and the order to go to work sent the strikers on the Missouri Pacific. Mr. McKelighan, of the Knights, who was present at the conference, says that the notes are practically correct. Mr. Gould said to a would-be interviewer Friday: "It seems to me that the letters and reports of conferences suffice to give the public a full insight into this matter. I claim that we have acted in good faith. We have done all in our power to secure an amicable settlement of the trouble. The Knights of Labor are responsible for the position in which they now find themselves. The dispatches received at Mr. Gould's office Friday show the outlook to be less threatening. The Gould management persists in its attitude of defiance, and the strikers are concerned in practically every thing. Everything, they declare, is equipped, and the roads are being operated as usual, except at East St. Louis Thursday thirty-three more trains were dispatched, with the cars more, than were moved on the same date last year.

THINKS IT IS THRESHING OLD STRAW

St. Louis, Mo., April 17.—General Manager Vorkman Powderly did not go to Chicago Thursday night to consult with other Knights of Labor leaders as he had intended. Mr. Powderly, speaking of the publication of an anonymous note taken at the meeting of March 30 in New York said they were correct, but he could see no reason for thrashing old straw. The fact remained, he said, that when the executive board met at St. Louis, Mr. Gould refused to see them, and they almost had to force their way into his presence.

HOXIE DECLINES.

The Missouri Pacific in Full Operation—Gould's Letter Final.

St. Louis, April 17.—Vice President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific, in reply to the request of the Citizens committee, says he most respectfully calls your attention to the fact that the railways constituting the Southwestern system are now in full operation, and were, in fact, at the time the resolution was presented by the majority of the meeting for the approval of the citizens were there present. This fact can be attested by any one desiring to travel or forward freight, express matter, or mail over these railways. So far, then, as the public or the commerce is concerned, the need of a resumption of traffic can not be urged as a reason for appointment of the committee suggested. The action of the citizens' committee is a purely political matter, and the methods by which the ex-employees might be restored to the places they have voluntarily abandoned. "Whatever may have been the difficulties for solution last month in relation to the resumption of traffic, they do not exist to-day. The railway companies as one party are expending their time, energies and money to keep open the lines for the use of the public, and are not succeeding in so doing and are solvent entities, amenable as such through the courts to the state and to individuals. Another party to be affected by the resumption of traffic is the majority of the strikers, who, by their own action, have placed themselves in a position of being a public nuisance, and are not legally constituted solvent citizens and can not be so reached. It is expected to discharge some attention to the reply of the president of this company to the communication of Mr. Powderly published since the date of your meeting, which fully sets forth the position of the company and which no words of mine could render more explicit."

ANOTHER STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

Threats That It Shall Involve the Whole Country.

New York, April 17.—The hands on the new street car lines struck Friday morning because the railway officials would not discharge half a dozen non-union men who have been working for the line for a long time. Under no circumstances will the company yield to the demands of the men, President Linn said. "I will decline over to see them if they come to me as Knights of Labor. It is not a matter of wages, but it is a matter of principle. I have no more faithful servants. These fellows have overstepped their bounds this time. We are going to fight them hard." An officer of the Empire Protective association said Friday afternoon that if the Third Avenue Railway company did not give in within forty-eight hours there would be a general tie-up of all the horse-car lines in this city. If that did not succeed, the strikers would be moved to Brooklyn, then to Philadelphia and other cities of the

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 17.—2:30 p. m.

DESCRIPTION	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
Wheat—				
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
November	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
December	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
January	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
February	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
March	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
November	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
December	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
January	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
February	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
March	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
November	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
December	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
January	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
February	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
March	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
November	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
December	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
January	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
February	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
March	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
November	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
December	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
January	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
February	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
March	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
November	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
December	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
January	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
February	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
March	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
November	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
December	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
January	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
February	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
March	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
November	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
December	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
January	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
February	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
March	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
November	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
December	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
January	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
February	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
March	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
April	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
May	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
June	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
July	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
August	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
September	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
October	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78

SATURDAY APRIL 17.

LOCAL MATTERS.

WANTED—A good second hand buggy pole. Enquire at this office.

Now is the time to get your parasols at 50 cents on the dollar, at McKee's.

The "Official" guaranteed to be a strictly long Havana filled cigar. Five cents at Chase's, O. P. O.

Strawberries and pineapples at the Seaside.

When you want a good pair of hand sewed boots or shoes call at London Bros. on the corner exchange square and leave your measure. Repairing a specialty. All work warranted and prices reasonable.

The "Official" arrived this a. m. call and see him at Chase's, O. P. O.

Prices are such that they command the attention at the great closing out sale at McKee's.

Don't forget the land excursion for southern Minnesota, which leaves Jamesville Monday, April 26. Round trip tickets only \$10.00. For full particulars apply to Wheeler & Stevens the real estate men in the Phoenix block.

Strawberries and pineapples at the Seaside.

Elecampane Cough Syrup is a purely herbal remedy. Eldredge keeps it.

A full line of "La Flor de Portofino" cigars at Chase's, O. P. O.

Gasoline by the barrel or gallon at Kimball & Lowell's.

The great closing out sale continues in full blast at McKee's.

Shurtlett's ice cream and fine candies at Shurtlett's restaurant.

Embroideries, ruffles and all kinds of white goods, going very cheap, at the closing sale at McKee's.

Stoves stored at Kimball & Lowell's.

Strawberries and pineapples at the Seaside.

Come to Chase's O. P. O. and get the Official long Havana filled 5 cent cigar.

WANTED—A girl—by Mrs. Edward McKee, 43 N. 2nd street.

Hall & Farnsworth have just received a new assortment of letter soles.

Another new line of spring wraps at Bort, Bailey & Co's—over thirty different styles to select from.

Gasoline, oil and gas stoves, and ice chests; corner upperboards and wardrobe at the second hand store of S. F. Sanborn, near Gazette office.

Now Lyman vapor stores at Metcalf & Gowder's.

An immense line of jet passanture and ornaments at Bort, Bailey & Co's.

CHEESE—CHEESE—Ooo tou de beet full cream cheese just received this morning at the East End grocery.

Have your stoves stored, blacked and set up next season.

The latest in spring dress goods can be found at Archie Reid's.

Use the J. J. B. malt yeast.

Shurtlett's ice cream and fine candies at Shurtlett's restaurant.

Novelties in black chenille fringes at Bort, Bailey & Co's.

Truffled sardines, Brio cheese and anything in the fancy grocery line at Denniston's.

Better an enemy armed for the battle. Then fawning, frivolous, treacherous friends.

Grand the sound of the cannon's loud rattle.

Then the soft purring notes the siren intends.

Competition, the "boom" is arising.

Like leaving Rock river, that leaps through the town.

We will make your prices so very surprising!

That you'll always trade, with "Brace & Brown."

The new Sunset-in-the-Alps ware, beautiful goods in artistic shapes at Wheelock's.

Iridescent beads for dress trimmings at Bort, Bailey & Co's.

For SALE—On easy terms, the best 217 acre openings farm in Rock county.

New line of clasp for ladies' dresses and sashes at Bort, Bailey & Co's.

\$4.00 to loan, by O. E. Bowles.

Bitter orange marmalade for an appetizer at Denniston's.

Try Elecampane Cough Syrup Eldredge keeps it.

For SALE—The whole or part interest in the Commercial Hotel and bar. The same is doing a good business and satisfactory reasons can be given for the sale. Apply at hotel.

For SALE—House and lot in third ward, for \$400. The lot is full of nice fruit.

For SALE—A good span of horses. Equine, corner Terrace street and Mineral Point avenue, first ward.

Broadie, striped and plain silks and satins at 50 cents per yard at Bort, Bailey & Co's.

Whenever you have the rheumatism and your doctors fail to relieve you of all pain in side of 24 hours, and effect a speedy and sure cure, call on or address a card to M. Smith, as it will cost you nothing. Rooms at A. Hyatt Smith's, North Bluff street, Jamesville, Wis.

One hundred silk cloaks at 50 cents on the dollar, at Archie Reid's.

All the new novelties in dress trimmings at Bort, Bailey & Co's.

For SALE—Two desirable lots situated on Washington street, first ward. Enquire of J. W. Sale.

Shirting cambric at 4 cents a yard, at Archie Reid's.

A house now renting for \$8 a month with two good lots, in second ward, for sale for \$1,000.

C. E. Bowles.

BRIEFINGS.

—Litt's museum.

—At the risk this evening.

—Gough memorial service at the Congregational church Sunday evening.

—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Bakes rejoices over the arrival of a little girl baby. Will is receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends.

—The hour of evening services in all the churches has been changed from 7:00 to 7:30 o'clock. Church goers will please make a note of the change.

—The fix of the soda water fountain is now heard in Stoen's & Baker's drug store, they having stepped out a little ahead of the west side druggists.

—Reserved seats for the Chicago Home Opera company's "Mikado" and for Lester & Allen's minstrels will be on sale at Prentice & Evenson's Monday morning at nine o'clock.

—Messrs. Pease and Carle are still meeting with very flattering success in securing optional contracts for right of way for the "Evansville out." They are working at this end of the line.

—Rev. Thomas Walker, pastor of the First M. E. church, has been suffering with a severe cold for the past week, but is now better, and will be able to attend to his pulpit work to-morrow.

—The members of the Congregational church choir will meet this evening at half past seven o'clock for rehearsal. Miss Hattie Dearborn has been secured as leader and in future the rehearsals are to be held regularly every week.

—Messrs. Coniff and Wells have opened a cigar store in the opera house block, corner of Bluff and Milwaukee streets.

They manufacture their own goods and sell at both wholesale and retail. Call and make their acquaintance.

—Judge Bennett is hearing a divorce case this afternoon, the plaintiff being Mary Wagner and the defendant Charles Wagner. H. A. Patterson, Esq., appears for the plaintiff, the defendant being in default. The claim is non-support.

—Max. Pfenig is putting up a building on Academy street, near the railroad, in which he intends to run a hotel and saloon. The saloon on Milwaukee street which he now occupies has been leased to parties outside of the city, who will take possession as soon as the place is vacated.

—Presiding Elder Lugg received a letter this morning from the Rev. T. De Witt Pease, of the Ohio conference, stating that he would arrive in Jamesville Friday or next week. Mr. Pease will assume the duties of pastor of Court Street church the following Sunday.

—The fourth witness for the defense in the Broughton-Eldred case was examined to-day. No new developments have been made, the aim of the defense having been up to this time to prove that the complainant had before a trial made several conflicting statements regarding the child's paternity.

—At the Grand Hotel carnyal was being backed out of the barn this morning the horses became a little unmanageable. The vehicle was pushed against one side of the door and was considerably damaged. The top was taken completely off, and "wrecked" Beckwith's stylish turn-out presented a very unusual appearance at the noon trains.

—Manager Valentine telegraphs that the Milwaukee are coming here on Tuesday, the 20th, to play off that tie game which was abruptly closed at midnight by the lights going out. Each team having made two goals. This will be a league game and probably the hottest contest of the season.

—As the report published by one of the morning papers recently has perhaps led a few to suppose that Phyllis, "the king of the turf," is no longer a Wisconsin horse, we would say that the horse sold by J. I. Oase to Mr. Lyford, of Minneapolis, was Phyllis Chief, a son of the renowned stallion, and the price paid was \$1,000 instead of \$500,00, as reported.

—On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Rev. Dr. Conover will deliver an address to women only in behalf of the White Cross movement, showing how woman may encourage and promote it and setting forth the advantages of the movement to them as an element of social reform. All women and Misses over fifteen are invited.

—Another immense crowd was at the Riverside rink last evening, to see the wonders of Litt's World's Museum and theatre company. Two theatre performances were given last evening, the seats being full at each. Every one attending pronounced it the best ten cent show ever in the city. To-night closes their engagement in this city. Be sure and attend.

—There is a hog pen on North Second street, between Bluff and Main, which has survived the combined efforts of the health officers and the city marshal for several seasons, and which still continues to disgrace that street. It is a violation of the city ordinance, an offense to the nostrils and eyes of passersby, and a nuisance that should be promptly abated.

—Prof. Marvelle has engaged the opera house for to-morrow evening, for the purpose of giving a lecture, or an exposition of spiritualism. We have seen several press notices of Prof. Marvelle's exhibitions, and do not hesitate to say that the "seance" to be given at the opera house to-morrow evening, will be interesting, and instructive. See advertisement in another column.

—Last night about one o'clock, Mrs. Mary Brooks, widow of the late William Brooks, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murphy, of the fourth ward. She had been a sufferer from consumption for a long time and it was this disease that finally caused her death. She met the grim messenger bravely, retaining consciousness almost to the end, and going at last peacefully and gently. One child was left, a boy hardly old enough to appreciate his great loss, who will receive the sympathy of all. The funeral will be held Monday morning at nine o'clock at St. Patrick's church.

—There are sidewalks in every part of the city that are badly out of repair, but one of the worst places is on Bluff street, near the Norwegian church. There the ground has been washed out so that what looks like a firm sidewalk is in reality

BOGUS BUTTER.

only a treacherous covering over a deep hole. It is a great wonder that no accidents have happened there yet, and when damage suits are so plentiful on account of accidents that could not possibly be foreseen it seems very careless to allow such a spot as that, go unguarded.

—The Jackson refrigerator, manufactured by Messrs. Shoppell & Norris, of this city, is one of the best and most convenient now in use. These refrigerators are manufactured in various sizes for the accommodation of hotels, boarding houses, or private families, are made of the best material and at very low prices. Messrs. Shoppell & Norris are receiving a large number of orders this season, the refrigerators taking the lead over all others, mostly with a very ready sale, as it is near perfection as such articles are usually made.

—The event of the season in home musical circles has been in the appearance of the Chicago Opera company in Gilbert & Sullivan's amusing and tuneful opera "The Mikado." The company is made up of home favorites, including Miss Beckett, Ada Somers, Lottie Crinkshaw, Dr. Barnes, McVade, Feltch, Wayne, Allison and others, and the opening performances were given with a smoothness, dash and musical finish that entirely captivated the thronging audiences and bids fair to give the company the prestige and celebrity won in its rendition of "The Mikado." We call but one company playing "The Mikado" here that may be said to outrank the Home, but even that lacked the spice and relish afforded by our singers. Mr. Feltch as "Ko Ko" is extremely happy in his local garb, making more amusement out of his part than any visiting artist could possibly do. —Advocate. At Myers opera house on Wednesday evening.

—This afternoon Sheriff Hawthorn went to Evansville to auction off the jewelry stock of E. Fisher, of that city. Fisher, who has been engaged in business there for some time, has a short time ago leaving the store to take care of himself. His clerk knew nothing whatever as to the cause of his absence, and various theories have been advanced as to the cause of the sudden departure. His brother, who is also engaged in the jewelry business, had informed several notes for him and to protect his own interests he secured the right from the circuit court to sell stock enough to square the account. There were goods worth several hundred dollars left left for the mysteriously absent jeweler, but he failed to put in an appearance. The sheriff was therefore ordered to sell the stock at auction for the benefit of Thomas Coggswell and Obed Wallace, two Chicago parties who have claims against the proprietor, and to-day the order was executed.

—The State Board of Pharmacy.

From the State Journal, Ill.

The State Board of Pharmacy finished up their work this afternoon, and have left for their homes. The old board was composed of J. C. Conrath, Milwaukee, president; J. B. Heinemann, Janesville, secretary; F. Robinson, Kenosha; T. H. Sproule, LaCrosse; and A. H. Hollister, Madison. The first session was held at the Evansville hotel, at which the members being present.

This being the annual meeting, the secretary made a report of the proceedings of the past year. It was quite long, and from it we take the following items: There were five requests held during the year; there were 125 applicants for examination, of whom number 66 passed and were received as licensees, 13 received second grade or minor certificates, and 47 persons failed to pass. The total number of applicants for examination since the passage of the law has been 330, of which number 178 have become licensees, and 30 minor certificates were granted, 113 failing to pass the required standard.

One hundred and fifty-one registered; 8 minor and 41 assistants have left the state or gone out of business; 25 registered 1 minor and 2 assistants have died; 5 minor and 37 assistants have passed examination, taking licensees and having old certificates cancelled. There are in the state, at this date, 1,222 registered druggists, of whom 92 are graduates and 403 are licensees.

The board has taken prompt action the last year in the matter of violations of the law, as it is presumed that by this time all are familiar with it.

The expense of the board has been about the same as in former years, the secretary receiving a salary of \$300 per annum. The other members receive \$5 per day for each day spent in active service.

Adam Conrath presented his papers of re-appointment for five years as a member of the board. Other business was transacted until a late hour Tuesday evening.

Wednesday morning the board was in the assembly chamber at 10 o'clock, with all members present. Thirty-four candidates presented themselves for examination which took up the entire day. Thirteen were taken up with an examination of the papers. The examination resulted as follows: Of the thirty-four candidates, sixteen passed, taking full certificates as licensees, four as minors, and fourteen were rejected.

This morning the board met at the Park hotel, all the members being present. General business was transacted and the board adjourned.

The new board was then called to order and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—F. Robinson, Kenosha.

Secretary and treasurer—E. B. Haim, street, of Janesville.

The salary of the secretary was fixed at \$400 per annum. His bonds were fixed at \$2,000. The fee for registration as a pharmacist was established at \$1 and as an assistant at 50 cents.

After transacting some additional business the board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock for the examination of candidates June 16. The meeting following that will be held at Fond du Lac, Friday, August 13. At both places the examination will begin at 9 a. m.

The board was formed in 1882 and is always composed of druggists of the state. It has worked together harmoniously and the results have been most flattering. It is determined to see the law enforced during the coming year and will prosecute all cases of violation which may come to its notice.

OF INTEREST TO SMOKERS.

Every man who enjoys a good cigar will be interested to know that the little cigar store opposite the post office has been thoroughly renovated and stocked with as choice a line of goods as can be found in any city west of Chicago. The genial proprietor, Mr. Stewart Chase, possesses the faculty of pleasing the public and a knowledge of the business which enables him to select choice brands of cigars. He has just put in stock the following brands of clear Havana goods which will sell upon their merits: Lozano, Ponce, Sanchez 'Y' Hays, La Dulcinea, Celestina Palacio 'Y' C; also a straight hand-made Cuban known as the La Elor De Portuna. He also has a full line of imported goods. His stock of five cent cigars is complete and includes some choice brands. When you want a good smoke go to Chase's opposite postoffice.

FOR SALE.

A light team good roadsters, young sound and fine lockers, not afraid of cars, no bad tricks, terms cash. Enquire of W. H. Terry or at this office.

Union Gough Memorial Service.

There will be a union Gough memorial service at the Congregational church to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. The following is the programme:

1. Biographical Sketch of the Life of John B. Gough.....B. F. Danwidde, Esq.

2. Address.....Rev. Mr. Lugg or Rev. Mr. Snyder

3. Song.....How James Sutherland

4. Gough's Temperance View.....New Thomas Walker

5. The Marvel of Gough's Work.....Mr. Nicholas Smith

6. Address.....By Rev. W. H. Brown

7. The Lesson.....Dr. J. G. Hodge

The speakers are limited to ten minutes each. The public is cordially invited to attend.

A 180 acre farm to exchange for city property. C. E. Bowles.

AN Interesting Article from J. H. Crane, of Washington.

How Bogus Butter Is Manufactured and Sold in This Country.

Mr. J. H. Crane, of Washington, D. C., has written the following concerning the manufacture and sale of bogus butter in the United States, the same being put in general circulation by those interested in the manufacture of genuine butter, especially the dairymen of the west. Mr. Crane says:

It would be well for people before engaging in the sale on consumption of bogus butter as it is now made, to know of what it is composed. There are many different articles named by seventeen patents in their several patents. Among them are sugar of lead, bisulphate of lime, borax, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, iron pyrites, copper sulphate, alum, capric acid, sulphate of soda, cows' udders, sulphuric acid, pepper, tallow, lard, salt, corn starch, butyric ether, caustic potash, castor oil, chalk, slippery elm bark, castor oil, and a host of other articles, such as olive oil, turpentine, oil, broom, chloroform, eluate of potash, oil of sweet almonds, oil of peanuts, persulfate of magnesia, stomach of pigs, saler oil, nitrate of silver, mustard seed oil, nitric acid, blood, cod liver oil, butyric acid, bicarbonate of potash and caustic soda. But these articles are innocent compared with some things that are used. It is notorious that what is called butter is now generally made in the following manner: It is only a few days since that the undersigned had sent to him from a large soap factory at the west, a sample of soap and a sample of butter. The two go hand in hand together. Why is butter made in soap factories? The reason is evident. It is because it can be made cheaper there. If "the ham fat man" brings in more grease than is wanted for making the soap, he makes soap and soap. In this way the two play into each other's hands. The process of bleaching and deodorizing is said to be about the same in each, the same poisonous alkali being used in each of them. In this stand ready to be corrected. It is a mistaken idea that some have that butter is never made of anything but the purest lard and best creamery butter. It may be that soap factories buy pure lard and use it in their business. If so, I have never heard of it. Butter can be made of soap grease, and I believe is made of soap grease, and sometimes of the most disgusting kind. The bleaching and deodorizing process is put through makes it impervious to taste or smell. The price it is sold at, it being sold just as low when pure butter is 40 cents per pound as when it is 25 cents per pound. Little if any butter enters into its composition. It giving no smell or taste of its own, all that is needed is that the little smell and flavor it has shall be lost, which is obtained by chemical means. It is then colored and salted to suit the eye and taste, ornamented by some fancy name and put upon the market as butter. When butter men were buying up all the butter they could get at four cents per pound, a drummer from a neighboring city tried to induce me to buy what he called his fancy brand of butter at twelve cents per pound, agreeing to mark it "Snow Flake Creamery." He offered me "Creaming Salt Creamery," or by any other high sounding name I might select, telling me he was selling it all over Washington to dealers, who in turn sold it for butter, he making it "Fresh Creamery Butter," or by any other name they chose to have put on.

But the worst remains to be told of this despicable business. Formerly dead animals were collected and burned at a heavy expense. Now they command a premium, even to the rabid dogs. What becomes of them? Let the boiling establishments and the butter factories answer. Horses dying with glanders or pneumonia and decaying with rot are all gathered up and carted to the boiling establishment, where the fat is extracted, put up in barrels and shipped away. This diseased fat, after being put in clear soap, is said to look as clean and nice as any other. What becomes of it? Where does it go, and for what purpose is it used? Is it marked to distinguish it from any other? I am told not by one who has been in the business. What assurance have we that it does not find its way to the butter factories? None.

There seems to be no certainty of getting pure butter but to require the maker to have a registered trade mark and to brand the same with his full name, residence, and warrant that the article is pure butter on every package. This I have had done, but I am sorry to say it doesn't seem to be appreciated. Every fourth of the country don't seem to care what they sell or eat, so long as it looks well, does not smell bad, and is cheap. Between the selfishness of the bogus butter maker, the dealer and the consumer the man who would do anything but pure butter stands pretty good chance of being crushed between the upper and nether millstone.

LIGHTNING AT EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, April 16, (Special).—During yesterday's storm the lightning struck a granary belonging to James Drummond who lives in the town of Porter, doing some damage and killing nine hogs. Mr. Drummond's loss will be about \$75 covered by insurance in the Continental, of New York. He was in town this forenoon to notify their agent, Fred Tolles. This makes two losses the Continental has had in the town of Porter within three weeks.

A New Self Binder.

M. D. Taylor, of this city, has secured a patent on an improved self binding harvester that seems likely to prove a great success. Space will not permit us to give a full description of it as there are forty features patented and over eight pages of patent office reports are taken up with a statement of the claims. Briefly stated, the grain when cut falls upon rollers, and is carried up against a spring pressed arm that determines the size of the bundle. The timing device is arranged to prevent waste that is usually seen in self binders and is a remarkably simple contrivance. When the bundle is tied, the light self on which it has been lying, drops, and the bundle falls to the ground. The whole machine is built with such regard to saving power that it can be made much lighter than other machines of even smaller capacity, and those experienced in such matters say that it will be a pronounced success. Mr. Taylor has assigned one half of the patent to W. C. Stevens, of this city, and as soon as possible the binders will be put on the market.

I have been handling your preparation, Athlophores—for some time, and it has given satisfaction to those that use it for neuralgia and rheumatism. I personally recommend it," is the testimonial of Dr. J. B. Matthews, of Gregory, Mich.

Search, Rupture, or Hernia.

Cures guaranteed in the worst cases. No knife or treat treatment. Pamphlet and references sent free in seal. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Cemetery for Sale.

Running a cemetery is not always a profitable business as the Beloit Cemetery Association have discovered. A year or two ago the association bought some property of J. A. Holmes, of Beloit, and started out determined to conduct a cemetery in the best possible manner and to make their particular cemetery as popular that rivals would find it hard to pay expenses. As ready money was a little scarce the association agreed to pay Mr. Holmes' installments by securing himself by a mortgage. It would appear, however, as though he had become tired of waiting, and had started to trade on the debt, for the only lot set down in the books as taken, is the one having his name set down opposite it. Now one lot represents a comparatively small amount of money, and, when the prospect of being obliged to trade out a debt of almost fifteen hundred dollars in that way loomed up before him, he became discouraged. He saw that instead of simply looking through a bank book he would soon be obliged to wander around among dismal tombs and crumbling grave-stones when taking account of stock, and he applied to the law for relief. A judgment was rendered in his behalf and to-day Sheriff Hawthorn received notice that the property would be sold at auction to satisfy debts. The sale will take place on the second day of June, but there will probably be little competition. The sheriff claims that it is very desirable property and says that none who stay there for any length of time will ever live anywhere else.

The State Board of Pharmacy.

From the State Journal, Ill.

The State Board of Pharmacy finished up their work this afternoon, and have left for their homes. The old board was composed of J. C. Conrath, Milwaukee, president; J. B. Heinemann, Janesville, secretary; F. Robinson, Kenosha; T. H. Sproule, LaCrosse; and A. H. Hollister, Madison. The first session was held at the Evansville hotel, at which the members being present.

This being the annual meeting, the secretary made a report of the proceedings of the past year. It was quite long, and from it we take the following items: There were five requests held during the year; there were 125 applicants for examination, of whom number 66 passed and were received as licensees, 13 received second grade or minor certificates, and 47 persons failed to pass. The total number of applicants for examination since the passage of the law has been 330, of which number 178 have become licensees, and 30 minor certificates were granted, 113 failing to pass the required standard.

One hundred and fifty-one registered; 8 minor and 41 assistants have left the state or gone out of business; 25 registered 1 minor and 2 assistants have died; 5 minor and 37 assistants have passed examination, taking licensees and having old certificates cancelled. There are in the state, at this date, 1,222 registered druggists, of whom 92 are graduates and 403 are licensees.

The board has taken prompt action the last year in the matter of violations of the law, as it is presumed that by this time all are familiar with it.

The expense of the board has been about the same as in former years, the secretary receiving a salary of \$300 per annum. The other members receive \$5 per day for each day spent in active service.

Adam Conrath presented his papers of re-appointment for five years as a member of the board. Other business was transacted until a late hour Tuesday evening.

Wednesday morning the board was in the assembly chamber at 10 o'clock, with all members present. Thirty-four candidates presented themselves for examination which took up the entire day. Thirteen were taken up with an examination of the papers. The examination resulted as follows: Of the thirty-four candidates, sixteen passed, taking full certificates as licensees, four as minors, and fourteen were rejected.

This morning the board met at the Park hotel, all the members being present. General business was transacted and the board adjourned.

The new board was then called to order and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—F. Robinson, Kenosha.

Secretary and treasurer—E. B. Haim, street, of Janesville.

The salary of the secretary was fixed at \$400 per annum. His bonds were fixed at \$2,000. The fee for registration as a pharmacist was established at \$1 and as an assistant at 50 cents.

After transacting some additional business the board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock for the examination of candidates June 16. The meeting following that will be held at Fond du Lac, Friday, August 13. At both places the examination will begin at 9 a. m.

The board was formed in 1882 and is always composed of druggists of the state. It has worked together harmoniously and the results have been most flattering. It is determined to see the law enforced during the coming year and will prosecute all cases of violation which may come to its notice.

OF INTEREST TO SMOKERS.

Every man who enjoys a good cigar will be interested to know that the little cigar store opposite the post office has been thoroughly renovated and stocked with as choice a line of goods as can be found in any city west of Chicago. The genial proprietor, Mr. Stewart Chase, possesses the faculty of pleasing the public and a knowledge of the business which enables him to select choice brands of cigars. He has just put in stock the following brands of clear Havana goods which will sell upon their merits: Lozano, Ponce, Sanchez 'Y' Hays, La Dulcinea, Cele